

# THE MAN.



NO. 68.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## Correspondence of "The Man."

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1834.

Yesterday the Election took place for Police Officers in the district of Southwark now represented in Congress by Joel B. Sutherland. It turned entirely on the Bank question, and the result shows plainly how the Bank stands with the honest yeomanry of our State. This district is inhabited mostly by hard working mechanics, who are as far above the tribes of the Bank and its minions as they are above the brokers and silk stocking gentry in usefulness to the country, in moral honesty, and in all other qualifications calculated to give strength and perpetuity to the free institutions of the land of their residence. Notwithstanding the use of six hundred dollars raised and appropriated by the Bank party (as their treasurer of the fund, a little English Market street crockery merchant, asserted) towards paying men to fight for them; notwithstanding this, and their boasts that if money could gain the Election, it was theirs, the result has shown that the Bank is not an institution of the people's choice. How strongly they appreciate the Democrats of Southwark and how far beyond them in the scale of moral and political honesty are the industrious mechanics to their purse proud merchants, their brokers, or Bank Presidents! No: the Democrats of Southwark are not to be beaten either by force or bribery. As well might you attempt to force the rocks of Gibraltar from their base with a pin, as to attempt by bribery to turn from the principles of Democracy the unflinching working men of this district! In their count-off for Judges they were so shamefully beaten that they left the ground, venting the most bitter threats of proscription against those in their employment who had moral courage sufficient to thus face upon principles their presumptuous task masters. In some instances were the wealthy merchants seen discharging upon the ground their porters and draymen for thus *daring to exercise their right of opinion in opposition to, as they term it, their employers' interests.* Ship Carpenters were told by the owners of vessels upon which they were working that for exercising this attribute of both *God and our Constitution they should be immediately discharged by their employers*, and that *no Jackson man should be allowed to touch a plank of a vessel of which they were owners.* But what was the result in the count-off for Judges? They were beaten by *four or five hundred majority*, and afterwards at the polls were defeated more than *two to one*. We carried our candidates by a majority of *seven hundred and ninety-three votes*: so confident were they up to *ten o'clock* the morning of the Election, that they offered and made many bets on the success of their ticket. Not a stone was left unturned by this *Apostate, Jubilee, Federal National Republican, Tory-Whig party* to insure their success. The City Watch, the Wellington Police in disguise, and innumerable Clerks and their masters were to be found there, many of whom were turned out of the ranks by the vigilance of their Democratic opponents, who, having been trampled upon by these new made nullifying knights of the *quill and yardstick* until endurance became a fault, assembled in their might, determined once more to put down by means of the *Ballot Boxes* their shameful tyranny, proscription and oppression. Many poor but hardy and honest mechanics were there, who openly declared they expected to lose their places of employment for this exercise of their legal and constitutional rights; but as they asserted they were ready to meet it, that their hands were hard, their hearts cheerful, and their consciences clear, and though they might be made to suffer a little by their opponents' tyranny, yet what was that for the benefit of that country for whose liberties they were ready at any and all times to lay down life in defence of? The results given below, which are taken direct from the official returns, will show on which side most political honesty is to be found. At their meetings they had boasted they would throw *three thousand men* into the district to count for and secure their Judges. They succeeded in getting in double the number, but further failed: they mustered when told off by their statement *fourteen thousand and twenty-five*, our majority in the count as reported by our Constables *five thousand and sixty-eight*. The vote stood thus:

Jackson and no Bank.	
Tully	15,55
Keyser	15,48
Dougherty	15,40

Tory-Whig Bank Men, &c.	
Meech	786
McLaine	745
Johnson	730

So they polled but half the number they stood out, while our majority increased more than two hundred. We will have another trial in a few days in the adjoining district, Moya-mensing. They will make desperate efforts to elect their Commissioners, but our Jackson men are not frightened; the sons of *Old Erin* that principally inhabit this district will never desert the party that sustains them in their rights nor bate for Aristocrats who would debar them of the enjoyment of the elective franchise.

**THE BANK COMMITTEE.**—The Philadelphia Herald of Wednesday says—“The Committee appointed by Congress to examine the accounts, &c., of the United States Bank, will commence upon that duty this morning, at the Bank.”

The United States Gazette says—“We understand that Richard Rush has resigned his situation as Secretary of the Bank Committee. It is stated that the reason assigned for this step is the inconvenient distance at which he resides from the city. Rumor adds another reason, viz., that Mr. Rush has been, or will be, nominated to the Senate as Government Bank Director. Rumor also mentions the name of Mr. John Moss and Mr. Joseph R. Evans, as among the nominees.

“Edward D. Ingraham has, we understand, been appointed to the place vacated by Mr. Rush.”

The Bank presses in New York, and elsewhere, have loaded our Irish fellow-citizens with the most shameful abuse, because they have exercised their right of choice as becomes freemen.—If the scrip nobility can only deprive the sons of Erin of their privilege of voting, then the Bank will triumph and all their schemes of oppression succeed. By the shades of Montgomery and all the brave Irishmen who poured out their warm heart's blood for American liberty, the Bank aristocrats shall never tread down the sons of the little green Island!—*American Manufacturer.*

A Philadelphia Editor calls it “usurpation” for Gen. Jackson to protest against the Senate's trying and condemning him, contrary to law, and without giving him an opportunity of defence. The editor will next discover that it is murder for a traveller to beg a highwayman who is robbing him, to leave a little change to defray his expenses home.—*Am. Man.*

Mr. Calhoun said there was no hope of carrying the Bank as a *Bank*—the subject must be taken up as a *currency*! So, since the *thing* cannot be changed—just change the *name*, and Mr. Calhoun and the nullifiers can all go for Mr. Webster's *compromise* bill.—*Ohio Monitor.*

Mr. Lawrence, the Mayor elect, is expected to arrive in this city on Saturday next. Preparations have been made by his republican fellow citizens to receive him in such a style, as while it shall accord with the simplicity of our democratic institutions, shall, at the same time, afford a convincing proof of the high estimation in which his public and private character are held.—*Post.*

Capt. Holdrege, of the United States, from Liverpool, is bearer of despatches from our Minister at Paris, which were sent to Liverpool by a special messenger. They were forwarded to Washington yesterday immediately on the arrival of the ship, by express.

The Ship Camillus, from Greenock, on the 27th ult., was struck by a sea, which swept the deck of every thing moveable, including a chain cable, two anchors, &c., and washed overboard the cook, and one passenger, named Freeman, aged about 20 years. The remaining passengers were so much alarmed, that they attempted to throw over the cargo of iron, but were prevented from this purpose by the spirited exertions of the Captain.—*Mer. Adv.*

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9.

**NOTE** In a few days the Man will be enlarged, and a new volume will be commenced. Those who wish to complete their sets can have nearly all the back numbers by application at the office or to the carriers.

**NOTE** The Working Men's Anti-Bank Meeting last evening, was adjourned, as was previously intended, to be held at a larger room early in next week. The call of the meeting will appear in our next.

## ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a list of the "Licensed Monopolies" granted by the *Democratic* Legislature of this State, which has just adjourned :

## BANKS.

	Capital.
Highland Bank at Newburgh	\$200,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Poughkeepsie	300,000
Commercial Bank, Buffalo	400,000
Commercial Bank, New York	500,000
Sackett's Harbor Bank, Sackett's Harbor	200,000
Lafayette Bank, New York	500,000
Orleans County Bank, Orleans	200,000
Albany City Bank, Albany	500,000
Phoenix Bank, New York, increase	1,000,000

Aggregate increase of Capital

Also the Schenectady Savings Bank.  
Bowery Savings Bank.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Washington County Mutual Ins. Co.	New York.
Greenwich Insurance Co.	New York.
Sea Insurance Co.	Utica.
To revive the Oneida Ins. Co.	

## RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.

Ithaca and Port Renwick Rail Road Co.
Long Island Rail Road Co.
Lockport and Niagara Falls.
Manheim and Salisbury.
Rensselaer and McAdam Rail Road Co.
Saratoga and Washington.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

## OTHER INCORPORATIONS.

The City of Brooklyn.
The City of Rochester.
New York Marine Dry Dock Co.

Besides the above they have passed various other acts granting EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES, particulary one to *amend* an act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery in the State, by restricting the right to practise Physic and Surgery to a favored few! The following are the remainder of the acts of general interest not mentioned above. How few the number of good ones compared with the number of those which are not only useless but pernicious!

Relative to vacancies and disabilities in the office of vice-chancellor.  
To amend an Act entitled "an Act to create a fund for the benefit of the creditors of certain monied corporations and for other purposes," passed April 2d, 1832.

To confirm the agreement entered into by the commissioners appointed by this state, and commissioners appointed by the state of New Jersey to settle the boundary line between New York and New Jersey.

Reducing the duties upon salt manufactured in any of the counties in this state.

In relation to town meetings.

To amend an act, entitled "an act to subject certain debts owing to non-residents to taxation," passed April 17, 1832.

Relative to the election of mayor of the city of New York.

Authorising the commissioners of school money in the city and county of New York to use a part of the special school tax money raised in said county to pay their expenses.

To amend the act concerning escheats.

Concerning the proof of wills.

To change the northern termination of the Chenango canal.

To incorporate the Genesee Manual Labor Seminary.

To amend the 12th article of title 2nd, part 1st, of the revised statutes entitled "of the inspection of tobacco in the city of New York."

To incorporate the Rensselaer and Berkshire tunnelling turnpike road company.

For the relief of the New York institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

To amend the act entitled "an act concerning the practice of physic and surgery in this state," passed April 7, 1830. (!!!)

For the relief of the Prince street orphan asylum.

To enable the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York to raise money by tax.

To continue in force an act entitled "an act to amend an act to prevent horse racing and for other purposes," passed March 30, 1821.

To amend article 7th, title 8th, chap. 20th, part first of the revised statutes entitled, "of the disturbance of religious meetings."

Relating to the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York.

Relative to the office of Register in the city of New York.  
Amending the act entitled "an act regulating the measuring of grain in the city of New York," passed April 14th, 1832.

AUTHORISING A LOAN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE. (?)

Respecting Inspectors and Sealers of weights and measures in the city of New York.

Concerning the New York Society for promoting the manumission of slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated.

To vest certain lands, tenements and hereditaments in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York.

To extend the fire limits in the city of New York.

Relative to the Superior Court of the city of New York.

To widen Wooster street from Sixth street to Fourteenth street, in the city of New York.

To provide for deepening the waters adjacent to the wharves and piers, docks, and bulkheads, and shores in the city of New York.

To prevent injury being done to any rail road within this state and to ensure the safety of passengers upon the same.

Respecting the salt springs in the county of Onondaga, and regulating the manufacture of salt therein.

Directing the application of an appropriation heretofore made to aid in the erection of a church at the quarantine ground, Staten Island. (!!!)

To amend and modify the acts now in force for the prevention of fires in the city of New York.

Relating to issuing attachments for witnesses by Justices of the peace in certain cases.

To amend sec. 39 and 42 of part 1st, chap. 20th, title 1st of the revised statutes, so as to authorize any one of the overseers of the poor to perform the services therein mentioned.

Concerning the literature fund.

To alter and amend an act entitled, "an act to incorporate the New York Life Insurance and trust company," passed March 9, 1830.

Concerning the State Prisons.

To provide for supplying the city of New York with pure and whole some water.

Concerning the cancelling and discharging of judgments.

To amend article 2nd, of title 1st, of chap. 1st of the second revised statutes, entitled "of persons capable of holding and conveying lands."

For the further relief of the eye infirmary of the city of New York.

DR. MACNEVEN has been again at work with his pen. He will find it a more than Herculean task to wash out the stains of apostacy with ink. He has addressed a letter to a misnamed "Jefferson Democratic Society," of the city of the Bank, from which we extract the following:

"Can we place faith in the sincerity of those men who, whilst they claim against a dangerous and monied institution, and pretend to be desirous to correct abuses, and return to a hard money currency, incorporate day after day new banks, propose only sham remedies against inordinate issues of paper money, attempt to consolidate their power by their control over those institutions and crown their work by providing a bribe of six millions for their adherents? These are the legitimate spoils which these politicians have no scruple to divide among themselves. And those spoils what are they? And from whom taken? The money of the people, taken from the people, for which the counties of our state are responsible and must be taxed."

And what of all that? Is the bad conduct of any man or set of men an excuse for the apostacy of Dr. Macneven? Because men who profess to support the administration commit acts which are directly opposed to the principles of the administration, is that a reason for the *Doctor's* abandonment of those principles? Oh! Doctor, Doctor! You miss it greatly in thus thrusting yourself before the public. You are the last man whose charges against others will be listened to: and even were the accused convicted, on your testimony, of all that you accuse them of, your own character would still lack the lustre of honesty.

ACCIDENT.—Two men employed in hoisting goods to the upper part of the store of Suydam and Co., Pearl street, yesterday morning, were instantaneously killed by the fall of a chest, occasioned by some part of the tackle giving way. Their names were Johnson and Willis, the former of whom has left a wife and five children.

FIRE IN ALBANY.—The Argus states that fire broke out, on Monday night, in the Copper Sheet Iron Factory of Mr. William Kline, in Middle Lane, which destroyed eleven buildings before it was arrested. The rest of the buildings were on Columbia and North Market streets.

**NOTE** The Albany Argus of yesterday states that the Tory-Whigs of that city were so obstreperous in their rejoicings on the evening of the election, that in burning fire-balls they set fire to a stable, which was consumed, and afterwards kept the citizens in a state of disturbance almost all night.

**II** The house of Horatio Gates & Co. of Montreal has been declared insolvent since the death of two of the partners. The deficiency is stated at £17,276 19s. 6d. Although just declared insolvent, the house has probably been so for years, yet some of our Bank presses have the impudence to attribute this insolvency to the President's "experiment" to restore the Constitutional Currency! What next?

## FOREIGN.

(From the Leeds Mercury.)

We extremely regret to be compelled to state, that the situation of great numbers of stuff weavers at the bank, in this town, is most afflicting. Owing to the stoppage of trade, nearly all of them have been thrown out of employment, and they with their families are literally in many cases starving. The excellent Benevolent Society has attended to some of the worst cases, but those increase daily, and we should be most happy to hear not only of private but public charity being extended to the sufferers. There could not be a more afflicting case.

(From the London Times.)

It has struck many persons here, who have watched with attention the progress of the money crisis in the United States, as a circumstance highly honorable to the commercial interest of the Union, that notwithstanding its great violence not one mercantile house of any rank has fallen in consequence of it. The storm has only wrecked those establishments partaking more or less of the gambling character, such as the dealers in money in connexion with local securities, canal, rail-road, or banking shares, which depend in great measure on paper accommodation. Even with respect to these, none of the larger class of failures have been very ruinous or desperate; and in one instance, the greatest in amount of all—viz. that of Messrs. Allen & Co, it was found, on looking into the accounts, that a surplus of \$700,000 remained after paying all claims.

A very great number of smaller houses have, however, succumbed, although these, had there not been any quarrel between the United States Bank and the Government, could hardly have hoped for a much longer career. Thus the late convulsion may be said in one sense to be useful to the trading interest of America, in proving, what never could have become generally known by another means, its real strength and solidity. This acknowledgement is but an act of justice from one great mercantile community to another, and it may be added that all our leading capitalists in the city, whose transactions have brought them within the view of all the circumstances, are ready to concur in it.

**CHOLERA IN THE WEST**—The New Orleans Bee of the 14th ult. says—"The Cholera had broken out on board the steamer Philadelphia. She landed a detachment of United States troops at Montgomery's Point on Sunday morning, the commanding officer of which stated to our informant that six of his corps had been attacked with the disease, one of whom died; two others were supposed to be dangerous. There had been a few cases among the passengers of the boat, one of whom had died.—Charleston Patriot.

The natural increase of slaves in the United States is estimated at 60,000 per annum.

**II** At a numerous meeting of Mechanics, Artizans and Working Men, held at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., James Conner was appointed President, and Robert Beattie and Benjamin Brady, Vice Presidents, and Darius Darling and William Froment, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a retiring committee, to draft resolutions expressing the sense of this meeting, were appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen, John H. Bowie, T. F. Fenwick, William H. Clayton, John B. Parks, E. J. Stacy, Abraham Brower, and John McGrath.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by several gentlemen, whose sentiments were responded to with repeated and hearty cheers.

The following resolution was then offered by Mr. Bowie, and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to cooperate with the committee designated by the General Committee to receive the Mayor elect at Amboy. Also, a committee of five to receive him at the Battery, and also a committee of five to receive him at the City Hall.

The President appointed the following gentlemen of said Committees: 1st Com.—John H. Bowie, Abraham Brower, Thomas J. Fenwick, John B. Parks and E. G. Stacy. 2d Com.—John McGrath, William H. Clayton, James Carter, Thomas Jewson, and Robert Beattie. 3d Com.—William Froment, Darius Darling, Philip Doyle, William Hewett, and John Cumbersford.

The committee on resolutions now reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the Mechanics, Artizans and other Working Men of the City of New York feel ourselves called upon in the present alarming crisis of the affairs of government to come forward and express our opinions relative to the late proceedings of the United States Senate, and at the same time to assure our fellow-citizens throughout the Union, that on the great

majority of us, threats, proscription, discharges, and distress, together with bribery and corruption, have been tried in vain. Constituting as we do the great body of the democracy, and determined as we are to lay aside all mincemeat or causes of dispute, we hope to prove to the world that the party of all parties, Federalists, Hartford Conventionists, Nullifiers, and Anti-Republicans of every cast and grade, may create panic, ruin, distress, and even threaten to "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," yet the Democratic Party, sustained by us, will triumph over all the powers that they can conjure up, and while we keep principle as our polar star, and union as our watchword, we dread not the issue.

And whereas believing that we had no inconsiderable share in electing the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence Mayor of this city, and consequently that the insulting language of the Bank hirelings relative to that election, reflects directly upon us, and although aware that our opponents will search the vocabulary of our language for illiberal epithets by which to designate us, we consider it a duty we owe to him and to ourselves to prove that he is emphatically the Mayor of the People. Therefore it is,

Resolved, That the recent conduct of a majority of the United States Senate, in the assumption of powers exclusively delegated to the representative of the people, by passing resolutions virtually impeaching the Executive for the performance of a clear constitutional duty, travelling through the country (while the house to which they belong is yet in session,) for electioneering and party purposes, uttering (whenever a few of their partisans can be collected together) the most vile and opprobrious invectives against the President of the United States, and through him the majority who elevated him to the Chief Magistracy, is derogatory to the dignity of United States Senators, calculated to awaken the fears of the friends of liberty, alarm the jealousy of the people, degrade us in the estimation of strangers, weaken and eventually destroy all confidence in that branch of the general government.

Resolved, That the doctrine lately promulgated, that United States Senators are not bound to obey their instructions, and are consequently above the authority of those who elevated them to the station they hold, and that they represent their own and not the opinions or will of their constituents, whose servants they are, is anti-republican and subversive of the spirit and principles of a representative government—if such aristocratic doctrine prevail, the minority, and not the majority will rule.

Resolved, That while we have no wish unnecessarily to prognosticate evil, we cannot but believe that the U. S. Senate are arrogating to themselves more power than they have any right to possess; and should their present course not receive a decided check from the voice of the people, we shall soon have all the powers of our government merged in an irresponsible oligarchy.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to all unnecessary changes in our Constitution, we are almost led to believe that the present mode of electing those Senators, places them too far above the control of the people.

Resolved, That Benjamin Watkins Leigh, by declaring in the Senate of the United States, that those who had to labor from 10 to 12 hours per day, were incapable of forming just political opinions, and were in fact, in point of intellect, on a level with the negroes of the south, has exposed his gross ignorance relative to the state of intelligence in our country—has been guilty of a most unjustifiable insult to the great body of the Democracy—and in fact has equalled the famous declaration, "that the people had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them."

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the virtue, patriotism and firmness of Andrew Jackson, and will yield him our hearty and undivided support in his endeavors to prevent encroachment on the constitution, put down that irresponsible and overgrown moneyed aristocracy, the United States Bank, suppress the circulation of small bills, and substitute a metallic currency in the place thereof.

Resolved, That we recognize in the present party opposed to the administration of the General Government, the same principles which characterized the opponents of Thomas Jefferson in 1800; and also in the late war with Great Britain, who preferred meeting in secret conclave, threatening disunion, and plotting sedition, rather than draw the sword in defence of their injured and bleeding country.

Resolved, That, conscientiously believing the stagnation of business, by which we have all more or less suffered, is wholly attributable to the policy pursued by the United States Bank, aided by pensioned parasites and bribed presses, we solemnly pledge ourselves to oppose a stern and unwavering resistance to the completion of its design to extort from our necessities what it had labored in vain to obtain by attempts to convince our understandings.

Resolved, That the malignant and pitiful attempt of the opposition to create a belief in the public mind that Cornelius W. Lawrence is not the Mayor elect of this city, is evidence of their disappointment and desperation, when the official canvass proves that he received nearly eighteen thousand votes—the votes of freemen who could neither be purchased nor intimidated.

Resolved, That we anticipate with feelings of pleasure, the arrival of our respected and esteemed fellow citizen, and that we will cordially unite with the citizens of New York in giving him that warm and hearty welcome which his private virtues no less than the honorable station to which he has been called entitle him.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States, and the Senate.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers thereof, and published in all the Democratic Republican Papers in this city.

JAMES CONNER, President.

ROBERT BEATTIE, 1st Vice President.

BENJAMIN BRADY, 2d Vice President.

DARIUS DARLING, { Secretaries.

WILLIAM FROMENT,

## PARK THEATRE.

This evening, (Mr. Kemble's Benefit,) THE SOLDIER'S COURTSHIP, RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE, and CHARLES THE SECOND, or The Merry Monarch.

## MARRIAGES.

Last week, at Broome street Church, Mr. John Peading, to Miss Mary Hornebrook, both of this city.

May 6, by the Rev. Mr. Krebs, Lawrence Hill, to Miss Susanna Catharine Thorne, eldest daughter of S. Thorne, all of this city.

May 7, by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead, Rev. Enoch Ven Aken, of Kinderhook, to Miss Eliza W. Gulick, daughter of David Gulick, of this city.

## DEATHS.

May 7, John C. Whiting, Counsellor at Law.

May 7, Martin Feeny, in the 56th year of his age.

May 7, William Heenan, in the 29th year of his age.

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, May 5.

The resolution of Mr. Southward calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of United States and the deposit Banks were adopted. The special order coming up—The Protest of the President—Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in defence of that measure, until three o'clock, when the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

[Some interesting proceedings in relation to the Protest took place in the Senate on Tuesday, which we have not room for today.]

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 5.

The session was principally taken up with the presentation and reference of memorials relative to the United States Bank. Among them, Mr. Lawrence presented a memorial from working men, mechanics, and others, in New York, praying Congress to aid the Executive, to persevere in the measures to restore the constitutional currency.

TUESDAY, May 6.

The House spent the whole session on the subject of the contested election between Thomas P. Moore and R. P. Letcher. The Committee of elections reported that Mr. Moore is entitled to the seat by a majority of 44 or 49, according as a certain principle should be recognised or rejected. The report and evidence, after much discussion, were ordered to be printed.

**SUDDEN EFFECTS OF THE MIND UPON THE BODY.**—Plato used to say that all the diseases of the body proceeded from the soul. Says Mr. Weld in his famous Report:—The expression of the countenance is mind visible. Bad news weakens the action of the heart, destroys appetite, oppresses the lungs, stops digestion, and partially suspends all the functions of the system. An emotion of shame flushes the face, fear blanches it, joy illuminates it; and an instant electrifies a million of nerves. Surprise spurs the pulse into a gallop. Delirium infuses giant energy, volition commands and hundreds of muscles spring to execute. Powerful emotion often kills the body at a stroke. The news of a defeat killed Philip V. One of the Popes died of an emotion of the ludicrous on seeing his pet monkey robed in pontificals and occupying the chair of state. Muley Moloch was carried upon the field of battle in the last stages of an incurable disease; upon seeing his army give way, he leaped from the litter, rallied his panic striken troops, rolled back the tide of battle, shouted victory and died. The door keeper of Congress of the United States expired upon the hearing of the surrender of Cornwallis. Eminent public speakers have often died, either in the midst of an impassioned burst of eloquence, or when the deep emotion that produced it had suddenly subsided.

**"JACK AT ALL TRADES."**—A man in a Maryland paper advertises and returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement he has received in the wheelwright and butchering business. He likewise takes the liberty to inform them, that he has provided himself with a hearse and materials for making coffins, and that he will be at all times ready to attend to any calls in the shoemaking and blacksmithing business, and that he is willing to fill up his time in fiddling at pig shaves.

**HUSBAND AND PHYSICIAN.**—A loving husband once waited on a physician to request him to prescribe for his wife's eyes, which were very sore. "Let her wash them," said the doctor, "every morning, with a small glass of brandy." A few weeks after the doctor chanced to meet the husband. Well, my friend, has your wife followed my advice? "She has done every thing in her power to do it, doctor," said the spouse, "but she never could get the glass higher than her mouth."

**A MERRY LIFE.**—An impudent ridiculous fellow being laughed at by all that came in his company, told some of his acquaintance, that he had the happy quality of laughing at all those who laughed at him. "Then," said one of them, "you lead the merriest life of any man in the world."

**CHARACTER.**—Difference of constitution, temper, habit of speaking, and many other things, will go a great way in fixing the outward character of a man, yet simple honesty may remain at bottom. Some men have naturally a military turn, and can brave hardships and the risk of life, with a cheerful face; others have not; no slavery appears to them so great as the fatigues of arms, and no terror so powerful, as that of personal danger. What can we say? We cannot alter nature; neither ought we to punish the son, because the father begat him in a cowardly mood.—*Amer. Crisis.*

## TO MY MOTHER.

Oh, when shall we again e'er meet,  
As oft in earlier days,  
Within the vale and cottage neat,  
'Mid joy's resplendent rays.

Alas! those happy days are gone,  
And now, while far from home  
I sigh, as oft, at dewy morn,  
In pensiveness I roam.

I'd sooner be a shepherd boy  
When I behold thy smile,  
Than bask in health without that joy,  
While here a poor exile.

But bless thee, mother, tho' away,  
My mind will ne'er forget  
The long remembered bitter day,  
We parted with regret.

## CONJECTURES.

"A horse, with his nose in a bag,  
Is probably thinking of corn;  
A vestment, reduced to a rag,  
Is likely enough t' have been worn;  
A sceptic, who boggles at doubts,  
May silently swallow a sin;  
And in politics, they who are 'outs,'  
May possibly wish to get in.

A lady when dressing for church,  
May, perhaps, have a thought of this earth;  
A lover, when left in the lurch,  
With mauldin may brother your mirth;  
A lawyer, who frowns at a fee,  
May be moved by some deeper pretence;  
And a man who is hanging, may be  
In a state of most painful suspense!"

*Poetry of the Sandwich Islands.*

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED,  
Packet ship United States, Holdrege, from Liverpool, 8th ult.  
Brig Natchez, Tyler, from New Orleans.  
Brig Ames, Fisher, from Marblehead.  
Spanish schr. Ramplero, Borvaine, 19 days from Baracoa.  
Schr. Jas. G. Stacy, Jones, from Washington, N. C.  
Schr. Thomas Wymes, Brickhouse, from Washington, N. C.  
Schr. Union, Mitchell, 16 days from Montego Bay.  
Schr. Valiant, Booth, from Philadelphia; Echo, Mills, do.  
Schr. Paramount, Burr, from Philadelphia, for New London.  
Schr. Page, Bassett, from Boston; Spy, Chamberlain, do.  
Schr. Deborah, Allen, from Boston, for Albany.

CLEARED,  
Ships Formosa, Orne, Havre; Roscoe, Delano, Liverpool—Brigs Jules, (Fr.) Bougin, Senegal; Susquehanna, Wilson, Antwerp; Belvidera, Joseph, Coast of Africa; Henry, Carpenter, St. Domingo; Eliza, King, Matanzas—Schr. Amanda, Bedell, Norfolk; Empire, Baker, Boston; Renown, Lovell, do.

## PASSENGERS.

By the United States, from Liverpool—Robert Bach and lady, John C. Bach, Misses Julia A. Bach, Margaret Bach, Henrietta Bach, of N. York; John H. Hicks, lady and two children, Thomas Hynka and lady, of London; Thomas Curry, lady, and child, of Quebec; Viscount Powerscourt, Rev. Robert Alder Capt. S. Macauley, of London; G. Smith, of Pictou, N. S.; G. Peabody, of Baltimore; W. B. Bend, of New York; A. Stanfield, of Savannah; P. Buchanan, of Glasgow; P. Fraser, of Philadelphia; J. Parnell of London; Samuel T. Jones, of Manchester; S. E. Low, of Paris; W. Forst, of New York; S. J. Riggs, of Philadelphia; G. W. Riggs, Jr. of New York; R. Dena, of Jamaica; James Florence, and A. Florence, of Montreal; E. Walker, of London, and 40 in the steerage. By the Camillus, from Greenwich—54 in the steerage.  
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By the Union, from Montego Bay—G. B. Groser.

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